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MAP NOTICES.

BY

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Since our last notice, the United States Geological Survey has published thirty-one atlas sheets. Of these, one only, Old Forge, is in the State of New York. This, on a scale of 1 : 62,500 in 20-foot contours, is in the Adirondacks, and represents a lacustrine region, with irregular mountains, hills, swamps, and crooked winding streams showing glacial topography, with a general northeast and southwest trend.

The Camden sheet, on a scale of 1 : 125,000 and a contour interval of 20 feet, is comprised mainly in New Jersey, but includes a portion of southeastern Pennsylvania; the city of Philadelphia being in the northern portion of the sheet.

The Chestertown sheet, on a scale of 1 : 62,500, with a contour interval of 20 feet, lies in the northeastern part of Maryland, being on the east shore of Chesapeake Bay. It shows a low country, rising scarcely 60 feet above tide, with many drowned valleys.

The Columbia sheet, on a scale of 1 : 125,000 and a contour interval of 50 feet, lies in the western part of Tennessee, and represents a hill country maturely dissected, with winding streams slightly incised.

In Iowa are two sheets on a scale of 1 : 125,000, with a contour interval of 20 feet. These, Peosta and Stanwood, in the eastern part of the State, represent a rolling country somewhat dissected, especially in the neighbourhood of the Mississippi River.

In Indian Territory there are twelve sheets, all on a scale of 1 : 125,000, with a contour interval of 20 feet. Five of these, namely, Claremore, Muscogee, Nowata, Pryor, and Tahlequah, lie chiefly in the Cherokee Nation, and represent in the main a country of low relief, although in the eastern parts of Muscogee and Pryor the country rises into the dissected plateau known as the Boston Mountains, which are, in fact, the western portion of the Ozark plateau. Stonewall, Tuskahoma, Alikchi, and Antlers lie mainly in the Choctaw Nation. On these sheets is represented a portion of the crooked ridges of the Ozark hills in the Territory. The Denison sheet lies in part in the Chickasaw Nation and in part in northern Texas, and represents a country of low relief with the broad bottom land of Red River, over which that vagrant stream wanders at will. Two sheets—namely, Addington and Tishomingo—lie entirely within the Chickasaw Nation, and represent a country with little relief.

In Wyoming are three sheets, all on a scale of 1 : 125,000. Newcastle sheet includes the portion of the Black Hills in the eastern part of the State. The Dayton sheet represents a part of the Big Horn Mountains near the northern boundary and the plains at their base. The "Rimrock," as the high hogbacks on this range are called, is admirably illustrated on this sheet. The Grand Teton sheet includes most of the Teton Range and Jackson Hole.

In Montana is one sheet, Hamilton, on a scale of 1 : 125,000, with a contour interval of 100 feet. This sheet represents the eastern front of the Bitter Root Mountains, with the divide of the range and the valley of Bitter Root River at its eastern base. Glacial amphitheatres, lakes, hanging valleys, and gorges are admirably illustrated on this sheet. The straight courses of the present streams in their glacial gorges are due to their extremely high grade. The divide has been cut back from the front of the range to its present position, leaving the highest summits, as a rule, upon the spurs.

Sand Point lies in northern Idaho, and represents a mountainous country with portions of two great glacial lakes, Priest and Pend Oreille, with a portion of Clark Fork flowing out of the latter lake.

In Washington are six sheets, all on a scale of 1 : 125,000, with a contour interval of 100 feet. Spokane lies in the eastern part of the State, showing in the eastern part foothills of Rocky Mountains, and in the western part a level lava plain in the eastern portion of the Great Columbia Plateau. The other sheets—Methow, Ellensburg, Chelan, Stilaguamish, and Glacier Peak—are all in the Cascade Range, the first three being upon its eastern and last two upon its western slope. Methow and Chelan include portions of Lake Chelan, that great gorge of an extinct glacier. Ellensburg lies farther south, and includes the lower slopes of the range. Glacier Peak includes a high mountain region about the summit of the range and shows many small glaciers. Glacier Peak, with an elevation of 10,436 feet, is entirely surrounded by ice. The entire region represented on this sheet is extremely steep and rugged. Stilaguamish lies west of the latter, and includes a portion of the western slope of the range, comprising the valley of Sauk and Stilaguamish rivers, with heavy, broad mountain spurs separating them.

In California are two sheets, both on a scale of 1 : 125,000, with a contour interval of 100 feet. Mount Lyell sheet represents a portion of the summit of the Sierra Nevada, extending on the east to Mono Lake and on the west nearly to Yosemite Valley. This region throughout has been carved by glaciers, and presents examples of nearly all phenomena of glacial erosion, including U-shaped gorges, hanging valleys and amphitheatres, with their accompanying lakes and bare granite slopes not yet covered with soil (for the occupation of this region by ice has been very recent), while upon the high mountains small glaciers still remain. Altogether this is one of the best sheets for illustration of glacial phenomena which has been produced. The San Luis Rey sheet lies in southern California, upon the Pacific coast, and represents a country of irregular hills and intermittent streams—for it is an arid region. The mouths of the streams flowing to the Pacific have been closed by the deposit of sand from the currents along the coast, so that their only outlets are by percolation through the sand-bars.

The *Annales de Géographie*, Tome X, 1900, contains an article by Monsieur L. Gallois on the Andes of Patagonia, accompanied by a map in three sheets showing the breadth of South America south of south latitude 39°. This map bears the following title: Carte de la Partie Méridionale de la République Argentine, d'après les documents de la Commission Argentine des Limites avec le Chili et du Musée de la Plata par F. P. Moreno, Expert Argentin et Directeur du Musée. The scale is 1:1,500,000. Water bodies are printed in blue, culture and lettering in black, and relief is expressed by brown crayon work.

This map represents the Andes chain within the South Temperate Zone, with the Atlantic and Pacific slopes.

The mountains have been extensively glaciated, as shown by the existence of many lakes and the irregularities of the streams. Indeed, in numerous localities glaciers of magnitude still exist. One interesting feature in connection with this country is the fact that the westward-flowing streams have eaten their way across the divide to the eastward, in many cases to considerable distances, and this fact has given rise to contention between Chile and Argentina concerning the proper location of the international boundary, one party contending that it should follow the water divide, the other that it should follow the crest of the highest land.

As this map represents recent and extensive explorations and surveys it is probable that it will induce much correction in the general maps of this region.